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M. M. CARTY, PROPRIETOR.

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THE BORDER STAR.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

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Consistency is a Jewel.

One of our contemporaries does not

accurately define our position when he

says of the *Border Star* as "a Douglas

organ."

We are very far from being a partisan

of Senator Douglas, but we confess to an

admiration of down-right, manly and honest

plainness of speech. It is refreshing

in these days of vague generalities and

endeavors to cover up and conceal thought

beneath a multitude of flowery phrases.

Senator Douglas is both sincere and in-

tegrity in what he says. In our opinion,

too, he is something more—he is perfectly

consistent. He never maintained

any other doctrine than that now professed.

He stands where the Democratic party

stood a few years ago, and where it uniformly

planned itself out South Carolina

Georgia fire-eaters began to devise new

and more stringent tests of political alle-

giance. Let any man refer to the Con-

gressional Globe, and examine the de-

bates which occurred in both branches of

Congress pending the repeal of the Mis-

souri Compromise and the passage of the

Kansas bill, and he will not fail to per-

ceive that every Democratic supporter of

these measures made "non-intervention"

the burden of his song, and that their

adoption was hailed at the South—as was

the Compromise of 1850—as a triumph

of the principles of non-intervention.

There was no talk then of the power of

Congress to establish or protect slavery in

the territories, but much of the right of

the people to frame their own social and

domestic institutions. It may be that the

new theories of constitutional construction

are the best. It is possible that Congress

may rightfully exercise a power which

was not dreamt of being delegated to her

by those who sustained the Kansas bill;

but there is no doubt that Mr. Douglas has

not been guilty of any tergiversation. If

his present views are erroneous, they were

equally so when his communion with

the Democratic party was unchal-

lenged, for they are the same.

St. Patrick's Day—March 17th.

The following is from an old English

work called "Hone's Year Book."

This being the festival day of the

patron Saint of Ireland is denoted by wear-

ing the green and carrying shamrocks, and

by feasts and convivial meetings.

Sir Thomas Overbury, in his Character

has an allusion to this day; he says,

"When drawing a running footman, 'Tis

impossible to draw his picture to the life,

because a man must take it as he's run-

ning; only this, horses are usually let

blood on St. Patrick's day; on St. Patrick's

he takes rest, and is drenched for all the

year after."

There are notices of the shamrock and

allusions to it in several books.

As the British Druids and Bards had

an extraordinary veneration for the num-

ber three, so says Vallance, "the mis-

take was sacred to the Druids, because not

only its berries but its leaves, also, grow

in clusters of three, united to one stock.

The Christian Irish hold the shamrock sac-

red in like manner, because of three

leaves united to one stalk." The "sham-

rock" is thus mentioned in the Irish-Eng-

lish Dictionary. "Scamrock, blower, tre-

foil, worn by Irishmen in their hats, by

way of a crown, on St. Patrick's day, in

memory of that great saint." Spencer,

in his view of the State of Ireland, 1836,

speaking of "these late wars of Mun-

ster," which was, before, "a most rich and

plentiful country, full of corn and cattle,"

says, "the inhabitants were so reduced,

that, if they found a pot of water-cresses or

The Territory of New Mexico.

It is unquestionable, that the treatment

of New Mexico by the United States,

presents a solitary exception to the history

of all the conquests made since man

began to war. Soon after our military

occupation, it was decided that the region

should be incorporated into the Union. It

was ascertained by the subsequent census

that we had added sixty thousand to the

number of our citizens. And we set vig-

orously to work, to elevate these to worth-

iness for the high brotherhood into which

they had been adopted. We transferred

the seven of our army to the Territory,

for it soon was ascertained that a smaller

number of soldiers could not adequately

protect it. The seventh of our army is to

be better supported by its expression in dif-

ferent words. New Mexico contains the

five-hundredth part of our population.

She enjoys the seventh of our means of

defence. New Mexico has a frontier

which constitutes the twentieth of our

whole frontier; she possesses the means

of protection she could expect only in case

we had an army of fifty thousand men.

The population of New Mexico is not a

fortieth of that which is exposed along the

Indian country. She has more troops out

of our little army than she could demand

if the Secretary of War had a hundred

thousand soldiers to distribute in advance

of the settlements.

If from the share of our army devoted

to the protection of the Territory, we turn

to the annual expenditure made in it by

the Federal Government, we find a dis-

proportion still more exaggerated. Exact

data are not in reach; but the sum annu-

ally spent in New Mexico cannot be esti-

mated at less than three and a half mil-

lions. This fact may also be better under-

stood by expressing it in different words.

New Mexico contains the five-hundredth

part of our population; she absorbs nearly

the fifteenth of our disposable income.

The Secretary of the Treasury could do as

much for the rest of our people only in

case our revenue equaled half the princi-

pal of the national debt of England. The

sum which the Federal Government spends

over the Union is almost two dollars for

each individual. The average of the ex-

penditures made in New Mexico, includ-

ing as its principal item the cost of the

troops, is about sixty dollars each year for

each man, woman and child. The value

of the property in New Mexico can be

only roughly estimated; but the wealth con-

sists principally in sheep, and of these

there are fewer than are reported in

Washington county, Pa. Assuming the

census returns to be correct, the Federal

Government distributes an income over

the Union which represents a half per-

cent of our wealth. In New Mexico the

amount paid out each year is not far from

ninety per cent of the value of the property.

In view of what may be called these

facts of comparative expenditure, some-

what may be inclined to question the propri-

ety of a generosity so lavish. But no man

who has been in a position which has en-

abled him to form an intelligent judgment

has ever recommended any ungenerous

retrenchment. By no course of reasoning

could such a course be defended. Admit-

ting the probabilities against any ultimate

development in the Territory which will

repay the money lavished in it, honesty is

not more certainly the best policy in a

personal sense than it is in a public one;

and if we neglect the task we have volun-

tarily assumed, of reanimating New Mex-

ican nationality, we will be acting dishon-

estly. We cannot profit by the golden

showers of California, and refuse any

Each year for Santa Fe.

The trains were obliged to hold themselves in

constant readiness for the attacks of the

Indians, and all their vigilance was often

in vain. Stragglers were continually cut off,

and the Santa Fe route had a legend of

blood connected with almost every promi-

nent point and dangerous pass. Even af-

ter the annexation, the Indians kept up

their depredations. Ten years ago, the

mail with eleven men, was cut off a few

miles from Fort Union. Eight years ago,

the tragedy of Mr. White and his party

showed that it was then, and is now, to

venture any distance from a formidable train.

The mail, attended by three men, now

passes every point of the road twice a

week. Trains, which like Mr. Swin-

er's suite of apartments, number only

one wagon, make the journey frequently

and safely. The modern novelist could

with truth describe two horsemen, that not

unusually travel the long route. And

there have been repeated instances when

a single individual has got through safely.

It is impossible to appreciate these facts

unless we also bear in mind that we un-

derstand the management of these Indians

after the Spaniards had been contending